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HENRY FOWLER & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune

HENRY FOWLER & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. VII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7 1853. NEW SERIES.—VOL. I.—NO. 285

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Wholesale Drug Store.

113 LAKE STREET.....113

JOHN SEARS, JR.,
(IN THE OLD STAND OF A. G. ROCH.)

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Druggists and Country Merchants to his large and well selected Stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fine Wines and Liquors, Patent Medicines, &c., which he will sell on as favorable terms as can be had in the West. Although we commenced business but a few months since, we have already established a large and extensive trade, and we are determined that the character of the Establishment shall be such as to merit a continuance of the same. All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

S. S. is General Agent for all the Popular Family Medicines and sets of any value, which will be sold to the trade at the lowest prices. Physicians' prescriptions will be carefully compounded, and only the purest articles used.

SEARS'S PATENT OIL is constantly superseding every other Light in this city and vicinity. It is perfectly safe, and will not explode or take fire. Also, the best quality of Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Alcohol, Varnish, &c., for sale at the lowest prices.

Country Dealers are requested to call and examine goods, and learn prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1853. mr1-ly

Drug and Prescription Store.

Corner of Randolph and State sts., Chicago, Illinois

WM. McMILLAN,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of his friends and the public in general, to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass, Perfumery, Fine Wines and Liquors, Window Glass, Glassware, Pure Wines and Liquors, Patent Medicines, &c., which he will sell at the lowest prices in order to merit a share of their patronage. Personal superintendence will be given to the Prescription Department, and only the purest articles used. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night.

Remember and country merchants will promptness and satisfaction. mh11

COMBINATION
CELEBRATED CATARRH OR COUGH CANDY

Cough Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Bleeding of the Lungs, Pain in the Side and Breast, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Breast.

In using this remedy be sure
And ask for Sawyer's Candy.
Cough Colds, Asthma, and Consumption
Will surely then be cured.

ALBERT S. HALSTED has sold the Combination of Candy for Coughs, &c., to DR. SAWYER, of Chicago, and has no right to sell it to any person in the United States, or elsewhere, and all persons selling it, or using it, will be dealt with according to law.

ALBERT S. HALSTED.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, at the principal Drug stores, Chicago, Ill. Price 10 cts. per Stick. dec3-dly

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, or Genetic Medicine, prepared from Extract of the Pearl Barley, and the Medicinal Properties of Roots and Herbs, discovered by Dr. Sanford, a Physician of Boston, Mass. This Medicine is a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Colic, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Rheumatism, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Head, Drowsiness after meals, Dizziness, Sudden flushes of heat, Restlessness, Sleeplessness, Low Spirits, Blotches on the Face, Cold Feet, Cold Hands, Cold Chills, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Worms, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Gout, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Female Irregularities, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever, Ship Fever, Putrid Fever, Typhoid Fever, Remittent Fever, Bilious Remittent Fever, Congestive Fever, Inflammatory Fever, Nervous Fever, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Liver, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Stomach, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Womb, Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Throat, Inflammation of the Eyes, Inflammation of the Ears, Inflammation of the Nose, Inflammation of the Mouth, Inflammation of the Skin, Inflammation of the Muscles, Inflammation of the Joints, Inflammation of the Nerves, Inflammation of the Veins, Inflammation of the Arteries, Inflammation of the Glands, Inflammation of the Tissues, Inflammation of the Cellular Membrane, Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane, Inflammation of the Serous Membrane, Inflammation of the Synovial Membrane, Inflammation of the Fibrous Membrane, Inflammation of the Muscular Membrane, Inflammation of the Nervous Membrane, Inflammation of the Vascular Membrane, Inflammation of the Glandular Membrane, Inflammation of the Tissular Membrane

DAILY TRIBUNE.
CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1853.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Foreign Correspondence.

ROME, March 19th, 1853.

Anyon will perceive, I now write from the ever gifted and ever Empire City of the world; but before speaking of it, some hint of the route from Paris may not prove uninteresting or unwelcome to those who anticipate making the same trip. Leaving Paris at night the country before you is level; the train reaching Chalons-sur-Saone between 4 and 5 A. M., when a steamer or boat is taken, which starts at daylight—there land here reach many, and the weather was cold and unsettling. A bright sun greeted us, and made the early part of the day rather pleasant, though the scenery on the Saone presents but little attraction, the land bordering the river being quite flat and level, with a back ground of high red jog country at a few miles distant, until it approaches the Rhone, where the hills come and flank the river. This flat country is nearly all tilled with grain, grass and vegetables, without either hedge or hedges. But few trees are seen, and those are the Lombardy Poplar, which are trimmed entirely, excepting a small tuft at the top and stand stiff and still as if placed for sentinels to watch the people. Few orchards of any kind are seen, and where there are any, they are accompanied by a small attendant. The houses are collected usually in villages, and are built of the universal material, brick and yellow compound. Even little scattered cottages, those houses of happiness and comfort so often talked and written about, and so pleasant to think of, are looked for in vain, where I have traveled in search. The absence of shrubbery here often before many a beautiful landscape, and makes the country, at least in this early season, compare unfavorably with England. The approach to Lyons is very picturesque, the river passing between two great rapidly between high and towering rocks, above which tower the barracks and fortifications, but the hill falling off toward the south, the principal part the city is on a flat table land at the junction of the Saone river, the three parts into which it is divided being connected by very fine bridges. Lyons is a very busy place, and well built, and though many of the streets are narrow, yet all are well paved and well kept. It has a dark and dingy appearance, caused by the smoke from its numerous manufactories. The fortifications are extensive and strong, principally intended to suppress inter a commotion, as Lyons has a very troublesome set of inhabitants, are often inclined to differ with the powers that be; to suit a subject.

The Cathedral is very old, but possessed with little that is historical int rest. The Palace of St. Peter contains a very good collection of antiquities from the neighborhood, some good paintings by old masters, and a very good gallery of Lyonnaise paintings, many of which, though without the prestige of great names, were very pleasing.

Almost the first peculiarity of costume, after leaving England, I found here. The peasant women wear enormously broad trimmed straw hats. The women confined to this district—their dresses are chiefly of coarse stuff, short waisted, and with short skirts; but the faces were generally very brown, and lacked both beauty and interest. The working women here, as elsewhere, rarely wear bonnets, usually having the head bare or covered with a clean white cap, plain or ornamented, according to the fancy or means of the wearer. Hundreds of women may be seen through the day in the wash houses, which are constructed like those of Paris—a long open like boat covered, and sometimes divided into compartments, low sides, with a projecting shelf for a washboard; and the women stand by this side, and dip her clothes into the river for a wash, bailing a rapid current saving all trouble of changing the rinsing water. These buildings are provided with conveniences for boiling clothes and furnishing hot water, and it seems to be the universal way of getting rid of washing day at home.

The boat from Lyons to Avignon leaves usually at 4 A.M., and during a thick fog we were detained until 10 A. M., and this delay furnished us time for a very amusing incident.

A market woman was seated on the top of an enormous pile of cabbages, which in turn were on top of a very ill manner donkey, and as the unfortunate woman was turning a corner, an enormous team, loaded, as stated, 27 miles per hour with a 6 to 7 mile current; this I think exaggerations, but believe the speed to have been 21 to 22 miles per hour—some of the freight boats are 400 feet long, and with very little variation of beam. Passing numerous bridges under arch es, and the steersmen of the water at some season, renders this point in construction necessary—the smoke pipe is lowered in passing under bridges or ferry ropes. The scenery of the Rhone is picturesque and beautiful, the high hills, only cultivated on the very summit, with the grape towns and villages decidedly occurring on either side, relieved castles or monasteries surmounted each eminence, point, presented a panorama, for home beautiful than I have yet seen. The bridges across the river are magnificent stone structures, the most remarkable of which is the "Pont de St. Esprit," built by the confession in, I think, A. D. 1309; it has 23 arches, and is one of the best bridges in France.

I noticed long cemeteries on the hills to and in terraces, ranging about 4 to 16 feet in height—the grape vines climbing down every row and green upon trellises. The best reached Avignon just at dark, and the conveyance of the porters have made an omnibus most fashionable, this point being about a mile from the boat, therefore let any one who may follow here, and if it is always such elsewhere in Europe, make a bargain, even at a high price, for no one who travels in Europe only, can have any conception of the extent of imposition that can be practiced upon travelers. Avignon is situated on a high hill, on which stand, etc., and has for its attraction very the palace of the popes, while being enveloped in battlements in our shown to visitors. It boasts the tomb of the unfortunate Laura, and a monument is here erected in the original inhabitant of the soil, it not being native here, and the cause of the place with some of the trees, and the vine being luxuriant. The route from Avignon to Marseilles is by the railroad, through a rough and uncultivated country, diversified with the grape, olive, and fig, and the latter in a pretty large tree, having a full foliage, and a fruit about the size of a young peach, with pale green skin and full substantial look of both a very pleasing change from the bare deciduous trees.

Marseilles is the first country of most bright description features, it has little of interest

From its commerce. Here you see the usual way of loading and unloading goods and passenger on the Mediterranean. All vessels are moored at a distance of thirty or fifty feet, sometimes more, from the dock, and the goods are transported by means of scows back and forth, passengers also. No vessel or steamer ever lies close to the dock, and there seems to be no reason for such additional expense, except to furnish employment to a large body of boatmen. The small boats of Lyons is a very long place, and well built, and though many of the streets are narrow, yet all are well paved and well kept. It has a dark and dingy appearance, caused by the smoke from its numerous manufactories. The fortifications are extensive and strong, principally intended to suppress inter a commotion, as Lyons has a very troublesome set of inhabitants, are often inclined to differ with the powers that be; to suit a subject.

At Work.—The Contractors on the Chicago and Galena Company's Air Line Road have broken ground on the deep Cut at Geneva, and have over one hundred men at work. There are also about three hundred men already at work on other parts of the road.

In an Omnibus—The Third Division of the Chicago and Galena Railroad, between Rockford and Freeport, will be opened on the first day of August. The superstructure is all ready for the rails, and the latter will be put down rapidly as soon as they are received. Several cargoes are expected here daily.

Lancaster Scrip.—The N. Y. Senate and Assembly have received an invitation to take a ride upon the boats on the Erie Canal. A trip as far as Niagara Falls and back. The Company expressed regrets that they could not fix a time table, but suggest that it can be quickly done if there are no breaks.

The Second Arctic Expedition, fitted out under the joint auspices of Mr. Henry Grinnell and the Government, set sail from New York last week. It is under the command of Lieut. E. K. Kane, and no officer could be more worthy of the trust. The expedition has been carefully arranged, no pains have been spared in the fitting up of the vessel, comfortable compose the crew, the scientific corps is full, reliable and intelligent, and the new sail to prise starts under the happiest auspices.

Albany and Rensselaer Railroad.—This road, which was upon the eve of being put in hand, last fall, has again made its appearance. The contract for its construction, we now learn from the Albany papers, has been closed with entirely responsible men, and the whole is to be completed in the fall of 1855. A portion of the route of this road is a rough and rugged one, and some tunnelling will be necessary.

The Cincinnati Police—New and Important Step.—The new Police of Cincinnati, consisting of ninety-six ordinary and six River Policemen, have been sworn in by the Mayor and entered on their duties. The rules, to which they are required to give their assent, enforce strict temperance, prohibit all visits to drinking places, except upon official business, command the disclosure to the Mayor of all places of licentious or criminal resort, where gambling is carried on or where liquor is sold; prohibit all visits to such places, except for their exposure or the arrest of their inmates; and command that under no pretext whatever shall any policeman receive anything by way of private reward or compensation for services, except by the express permission of the Mayor.

The Late Terrible Conflagration in Canada.

More recent information shows that it was the most appalling and destructive conflagration which has ever visited the Canadas. It swept, in its wild and irresistible career, through the towns of Westmeath, Portage, Pembroke, Bromly, Horton, Shear, and the islands of Gallows and Les Allumettes.

The flames drove forward with great impetuosity. Hundreds of families—men, women and children—had to flee before the destroying element, with nothing of their property saved but their lives! And these were often burned upon their backs. Everything, there fore, but a few lives lost—only one aged man having, so far as is learned, perished. Many cattle, however, hogs, &c., were burned. Multitudes had to take refuge in the Ottawa river, to protect their bodies; and at one point, a small steamboat on board a number of families to save them from perishing; but the boat barely escaped, so intense was the heat of the burning forests on either side of the river.

The country burned over extends 70 miles by 40, and more than five hundred families are left entirely destitute. Even the seed saved for planting is gone. Meetings are being held at various points to relieve the sufferers.

Interesting from South America.—Navigation of the Amazon.

National Observatory,
Washington, Monday, May 30, 1853.

To the Editor of the Washington Union:

Sir: You announced, some weeks ago, the decree of President Belzu, establishing the freedom of the Amazon to Bolivian tributaries of the Amazon, and offering a reward of $10,000 to the captain of the first steamer that should reach from the sea any one of these tributaries.

This was the firstling of Herndon's expedition to the Amazon.

I send you now a Spanish Decree just issued by the President of Peru, which gives further promise of future rich fruit that we may yet expect from that exceedingly well-timed and important expedition.

You will observe by this decree that the Peruvian waters of the Amazon are thrown open to all nations; that Loreto and Nauta are made free ports, at which no duties however are to be paid; that emigrants from all nations are invited to settle there; they will be landed at Herndon, on the Pacific, at a public vessel, free of expense, and transported without charge thence across the Andes into the great valley of the Amazon, and there receive farming utensils and seeds will be given to them gratis by the Government; that being there, they and their children are to be exempt from all taxation for twenty years; that they have guaranteed to them the rights of legislation upon all local affairs, with authority to elect their own Judges, &c.

Thus it will be perceived that Senor Tirado, the enlightened Peruvian Secretary of State, has already fulfilled the promise which I told the Peruvian Convention he had recently communicated to me confidentially up to the mark, and "*let down the bars*" at the head of the Amazon. We now have but "*to open the gate at the end*" to find the way for the yankee steamboat and for yankee enterprise in that country is all clear.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. F. MAURY, Lieut U. S. N.

Chicago and Alton Railroad.

On a flying trip to Springfield, a day or two since, we had the pleasure of a visit to the Sangamon river, six miles north of the city, where the further progress of the Chicago and Alton Railroad is temporarily checked, awaiting the completion of their bridge. This is a large and massive structure, stretching over the entire bottom through which the river runs. It is composed of three spans, of one hundred feet each, resting upon abutments of solid masonry, and at either end several hundred feet of trestle work, built upon piles, driven firmly into the ground to complete the connection with the high land. The latter is nearly completed, and the first span of the bridge is also up, and so the material is all prepared, and on the ground, and every effort is being made to hasten the work so as to thoroughly demonstrate will be able to pass over the structure in about two weeks time.

From that moment forward, we may well imagine the shortening of the distance between this city and Chicago. Large supplies of ties, rails and other materials, for the construction of the road, are lying at Springfield and vicinity, in readiness to be transported on the line as fast as occasion requires, and as the grading is principally completed, it is not unreasonable to suppose that not one mile of track will be laid per day thereafter. At this rate, with favorable weather, we may count upon the completion of the road during the month of August, thus assuring a Railroad connection at once with Chicago, and the East, and re-uniting our merchants from a long, and for a time, unnecessary dependance upon the steamers of the Illinois river, in quitting on their fine goods by the Northern route.—*Alton Telegraph*, 31.

Peru and Chicago R. R.—Judge Mitchell, of the Chicago, Piqua and Indiana Railroad is President. The route of the road is from Peru, Indiana, to Chicago. It is proposed to connect with the Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana Railroad, making a road in a direct line from Columbus, the western terminus of this road to Peru. It is to be of the same gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches, and will form a continuous line from Chicago to the Ohio river at Pittsburg, &c., to the east. Peru is the center of Northern Indiana, 80 miles from the western line of the State.

Hooks in the Water.—Preparations are being made for the erection of a hotel in the city of Chicago Ill., on quite an extensive scale. Its location having been selected with a view to architectural display, its two fronts of 120 feet each will present one of the most noble ornaments of architecture that has been lately constructed. John H Holeman, No. 3 Astor pl., New York, is the architect.—*Albany Reg.*

Atlanta Bank.—At this time there is a strong feeling in our community against the Atlanta Bank, as regard to the course pursued by them in dropping us with another wild cat issue of so called legislative Bank notes. We do not complain with cat or Atlanta Bank. Our advice is, touch not, handle not, give Atlanta Bank no credit, for we are satisfied that their Bank Geo. Smith & Co. are making this issue out of sheer necessity to cancel their former liabilities. The fact of their refusal to enlarge their stock bank to any point is proof positive of their inability to redeem their issue at any point. Our friends, we say to you, Atlanta Bank is a good one for capitalists to bank under, but never for them to issue notes. Be careful, (friends) and not give them credit, for they will make, they intend to make you pay dearly for it.—*Georgia Journal.*

Many an artful dodge in the shape of a puff, has given the eye of the painter in ecstacies over the beauties of the chemistry of the day, but we admire the art of a good paint and give the wreath of our undisguised praise to the painter who can give strong evidence of taste and skill in his profession.

Very Rich.—The spiritual Harbinger, a paper printed in Rochester, New York, and advocating the spiritual rapping mania, has the following:

"The truth honorable glory of God, the life of God, the Kingdom of God, the Holy Presence of God, the Throne of God, the Creator with the purest divine illumination. Then shall the Creation into the dome of the disclosure in one comprehending revolving galaxy of supreme exalted Beatitudes."

After copying the above paragraph, the Cayuga Chief responds as follows:

"That shall! Blockheads in the Jacksonian dome of directive proceedings above the all dried great leathic fungus of Peter Nicholas Bell, the Odoorberry Grinder, rise into the Throne of the universe, and to equal and co-extensive and conglomerated heavenly, in one comprehensive mux, shall assimilate into nothing and revolve like a befuddled pompost, after the space where the tail was! On the Harbinger understand our spiritual manifestations!"

Up.—The quantity of air passing through the lungs of a man of ordinary size, every twenty four hours, has been found to be 366 cubic feet, of which 50 2-3 cubic feet are changed into carbonic acid gas.

LOCAL MATTERS

Court of Common Pleas.

Last week as interesting and somewhat novel one was before this court. It will be remembered that two years ago the city was in a state of great excitement, arising from the trial of a negro under the Fugitive Slave Law. The public feeling became such that the Marshal, Mr. J. B. Barker, considered it best to order out on duty some of the Volunteer Companies of the city, which was done. It seems that the expenses attendant on this measure have not been settled, and that Mr. Barker has been sued by certain parties having claims. If they are successful other suits are liable to follow. The question naturally comes up, why were not those expenses settled at the time, and what is Mr. Barker's relation to the Public Treasury. Should he, or should he not, be a loser? In the trial in the lower court, there were some informalities or irregularities upon which Judge Wilson reversed the decision and remanded it back for a new trial.

Bridge Down—Narrow Escape.—About noon yesterday, the Clark street bridge was opened half an hour, to permit several vessels to pass through, and a larger crowd soon collected on the piers on the south side, than it would bear. As the first commenced sinking the cry was raised, and for a few moments the scene of confusion was indescribably exciting. Those in front rushed over those in the rear, and many were down and trampled over in the general effort to escape. Fortunately, the float sunk very slowly, and when it had gone down about eight feet the timbers struck on the pile frame work which is erected around it for its protection, and was prevented from going under with the mass of human beings upon it.

The escape was most fortunate, and should teach those who go on the bridges not to endanger their lives in that way again. Clark street bridge will now be open for several days.

Macons County Bank.—We were waited on last evening, by a gentleman connected with this institution, who wishes us to state that the rumor afloat concerning its relation to its solvency were without foundation, and that the bills will be redeemed in specie or exchange at the office of the Bank in this city.

Schooner Capsized.—The beautiful new clipper schooner *North Yoke*, of Manitowoc, which left this port on Sunday last, about 10 o'clock, A. M., was capsized, in a squall, about three miles off Racine, on the same evening, at five o'clock. The propeller Gen Taylor was near by at the time, and went to her assistance. The wife of Captain Scoville and child, were taken off and landed at Racine, but the crew remained to remain on the wreck, and try to right her. Two vessels, near by, were approaching to render assistance when the Taylor left. The Yoke was owned by Mr. Durgan, of this city, and was not insured.

Buildings.—The process of building is now going rapidly forward. It is estimated that three thousand buildings are now in process of erection within the city limits, and certainly at no period within the history of Chicago has there been so many fine structures going up at the same time. In style of architecture and in beauty and solidity, they excel any now built. Many of them are to have marble fronts and all to be four and five stories high. A number of fine residences are going up on the North Side and the two Avenues which will add much to the general appearance of our city.

American Glue in its Seasons.—This week by Henry William Herbert (Frank Forester,) is noticed yesterday as for sale by S. C. Griggs and A. H. & C. Burley. It should have read: by *D. & Chad & Co.* and A. H. & C. Burley.

The Police Company.

This is a new Fiano attachment, and its valuable qualities are witnessed to by the first musicians in the country. The advertisement in this morning's paper shows this. Among the valuable recommendations we find the following in the Albany Express. Messrs Boardman & Gray, the inventors and architects of Albany.—S. W. Marsh & Son, Piano Forte Dealers in this city, have the exclusive agency for the sale of this attachment. The Express says: "It is with pleasure, and, as Albanians, with some degree of pride, that we present to our readers in the letter of our brother of the American Courier, the testimony of the distinguished and discriminating Gottschalk, to the excellence of a specimen of Albany manufactures, assuring such a result would wish to possess a really good, as well as beautiful and highly finished instrument, and that of leaving home to obtain one that they would find no use a homely proverb, only "go farther to fare worse."

Police Court.
Before His Honor, Mayor Gray.

Monday, June 6

The Mayor's Court this morning was pretty well filled with delinquents, there being at least two feet benches behind the railings.

John Robert or Albert—Drunk—very much intoxicated. Fined $1 and costs. Too stupid to be made to understand anything.

Gridley T. Eats—Drunk and disorderly. This was about as hard a looking customer on Saturday night as ever takes up lodgings with Marshal Howe. Was brought up for trial that evening, and on being asked who and what he was, replied that he was "a lawyer by profession," at which the Mayor, shocked at the idea of such a creature claiming membership with his legal friends, and evidently considering it proof that he was still so drunk as to be senseless, immediately remanded him till this morning.

He came up to-day, sober enough, and a sadder and wiser man. Though his outward appearance was not much improved, he was perfectly rational and gave the following account of himself:

Some years since he was a regularly admitted Attorney in this State, and been a good reputation. His came from Michigan two days before his arrest, and was now satisfied that he could not stay where he was so exposed to temptation, and if forgiven for this outbreak, would save his money and buy a farm, or at least go to the country.

As his principal offence had been mistaking a jury room for the Post Office, and carrying a sportsman's pocket pistol, loaded, not he imminent danger of shooting himself or somebody else in the neck, the Mayor imposed a fine of $2 and costs, and the representative of the legal profession departed.

John McCarty—Drunk and disorderly, had used a knife with such zeal that he was arrested with difficulty. Fine $2 and costs.

John Ally—Drunk—Discharged.

Maurice Crane—Drunk and disorderly. Fined $2 and costs.

Barney May—Drunk and disorderly. Fined $2 and costs.

Richard Shelto—Drunk—discharged.

John McCafferty—Disorderly. Fined $2 and costs. The defendant did not look much like a philosopher or a lover, but was found lying under a wagon, and gazing up for the moon or stars, or something else. Suspected by the watch to be drunk, and arrested on suspicion.

John Vanwert—Charged with stealing a horse belonging to Mr. Myrick.—Taken in charge by the Sheriff.

James Lynch—Drunk and resisting officer.—This was decidedly the worst specimen exhibited. He had been committing a series of infractions, to relate which would be too much work. Fine $20, and committed to Bridewell for thirty days.

Dan Kirby—Old offender—hopeless case—discharged.

Swine Swineson.—Most appropriate cognomen, as the old fellow had been behaving most swinishly, and abusing his family. Fined $5, and Bridewell thirty days.

George Moore—Drunk and disorderly. Fined $2 and costs.

Ed O'Neil—Another case of domestic infelicity. The defendant was quite a young man, married about four months since, and had already felt himself compelled to chastise his young spouse. Most probably liquor had something to do with the case on both sides—discharged.

The three cases following were disposed of on Saturday evening.

John Thompson—Drunk and disorderly.—John was fined and discharged on Saturday morning, and by 5 o'clock that evening, was again in the Watch-house under a similar charge. Fined $5 and costs, and a fair prospect of Bridewell for the next time.

Mc. McDonald—Peddling without license. This was a case fresh from the Emerald Isle, who had the indiscretion to offer some of his goods in the house of Lieut. Nicholls of the Police, who forthwith marched him before the Mayor, where he discovered that the first trial was to go in Chicago. He paid duty to the amount of $10, and left for some other market.

John McCarthy—Fighting and resisting officer. Fined $5 and costs.

The Germanian Again.—After the brilliant performances of last evening, our citizens will be pleased to know that another concert will be given on Thursday evening. The programme is one of rich promise.

☞ The State Medical Society will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, in the Common Council room. Delegates will find the Committee of Arrangements at the office of Drs. Herriet and Johnson from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Normal Lyceum.—The regular meeting of the Normal Lyceum will be held this Tuesday evening, at the Commercial College Hall.

The question for discussion is—*Resolved* that trial by jury in all civil cases should be abolished. The meeting will be called to order at 7½ o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Young Men's Christian Association.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the above association at their rooms in Clark st. this evening, at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.
STAGE MANAGER.....H. A. PERRY.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7th, 1853.
NOTICE OF COMPLIMENT.
The performance will commence with the new musical Drama in five Acts, called the
Widow Copse,
Produced with New Scenery, &c.
Miss Richardson.....H. A. PERRY.
Richard Lyons.....Mrs. Rivers.
Lady Agnes.....Mrs. Miller.
GRAND OVERTURE BY ORCHESTRA.
To conclude with the Original Burlesque of
METAMORA.
Or, THE LAST OF THE POLLY WOGS.
METAMORA.....H. A. PERRY.
OCEANA.....Mrs. RICE.
Admittance to the First Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes $5 and $3; Gallery 12½ cents.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Box office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Tickets can be secured on application to F. Marshall, Treasurer.

GRAND CONCERT,
At Tremont Hall.
TO COMPLY WITH THE WISHES OF ALL,
The Germania Musical Society,
WILL GIVE ONE MORE GRAND IN-
STRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9th, 1853,
At the above Hall. They will be assisted by
MLLE CAMILLE URSO,
The wonderful child of only 12 years of age, who will perform some of the most difficult pieces on the violin ever performed by any artist.
ALFRED JAELL,
The greatest Pianist in the world.
Both the above artists have earned reputation in Europe and Great Britain, similar to that of Jenny Lind, and the Society flatters itself that the citizens of Chicago will
SUSTAIN THEIR
Previous reputation for liberality in encouraging the Fine Arts, by their liberal patronage on this occasion.
MEMBERS OF THE GERMANIA SOCIETY.
C. BERGMANN.....Leader.
Violins. Violoncello.
Meisel, Abrecht.
Bauer, Hoffmann.
Violas. Contra Bass.
Lenke, Mayer.
Violoncello. Flutes.
Lenke, Gerl Magenheim.
Bauer. Clarionets.
Horns. Hertle.
Hertle. Bassoon.
Piano. Hertle.
HENRY BANDY, Agent.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
1. Grand Overture to "Marche."
2. Waltz—"Donauwellen"—Composed by Strauss.
3. Fantasie for Piano, "Norma"—Composed by Bergmann.
4. Terzetto and Finale from the Opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," arranged for
Performed by the Society.
5. Fantasie and Variations for Violin, "La Fille du Regiment"—Composed by Artot.
Performed by Mlle. Camille Urso.
PART SECOND.
6. Grand Overture to "William Tell."—Composed by Rossini.
7. The Image of a Rose, a Germania Air, arranged for
Trumpet.....Mr. Bandy.
8. Fantasie and Variations for Piano, "Les Huguenots"—Composed by Henry Ahrdt.
Performed by the Author.
9. Grand concert Quartette and Chorus, from Donizetti's Opera of "Lucrezia Borgia."
Performed by the Society.
Tickets 50 cents; for sale at Sumner's and at Meisel's Music Store, corner of Randolph and Dearborn sts. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
For further particulars, see programmes, the Society will issue on Monday.
GENTLEMEN'S PORTE MONIES.
Cheap
At
jel
For sale by KEES, BROTHER & CO., 146 Lake st.
WANTED—Board in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be found for a young man. Address, Lock Box 1, Chicago P. O.
jel
CO-PARTNERSHIP.
JAMES H. KEES and the undersigned SAMUEL H. KEES, have formed a co-partnership in the Boot and Shoe business, under the firm of KEES & KEESEY.
Store on Lake st., between Clark and Dearborn sts.
SAMUEL H. KEESEY.
Chicago, June 6, 1853.
jel
LOST—A Gold Locket Bracelet. Whoever has found the same and will leave it at the office of the Tribune, will be suitably rewarded.
jel
Dolce Campana Attachment
PIANO FORTES.
Messrs. BOARDMAN & GRAY,
Have introduced in their
DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT,
Which for brilliancy of tone, elasticity of touch, and delicacy of shading, is decidedly an additional improvement to the Piano Forte. These instruments have been awarded the FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS at the late Fairs of the American Institute, New York, and Mechanics' Institute, Boston, and have received universal commendation from the most eminent musical men, who have pronounced them unequalled by any other instruments. Every Piano Forte warranted in every particular, without extra charge, for five years. Warerooms Nos. 408 and 410 Broadway, Albany, where they can be seen and tested. Also, a large assortment of second hand Pianos, of various makers, which will be sold at very low prices, or taken in part payment for new ones. Pianos to let, and tuning and repairing done in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
BOARDMAN & GRAY.
Albany, May 1, 1853.
S. W. MARSH & SON,
Agents for
BOSTON, NEW YORK AND ALBANY
Piano Fortes, Sheet Music, &c.
S. W. M. having made arrangements with the above Manufactories for the sale of their Pianos, would respectfully solicit a call from those who may be in want of a first class instrument. Also, constantly on hand, a large assortment of Sheet Music, Music Books, Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Tambourines, Triangles, Castanets, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Boxes, Metronomes, Music Stands, &c., &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices. Pianos to let, and tuning and repairing done in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
S. W. MARSH & SON,
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BOSTON, NEW YORK AND ALBANY
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100 BOXES DRIED APPLES.
In Store and for sale by
R. M. MITCHELL & Co., 124 & 126 Water st.
jel
FOR SALE.
LOT, 33 by 100 days, on Liberty street, with Two Story
ALSO,
33 Acres of Land, being the West 1/4 of the North 1/2 of the South 1/2 of the East 1/4 of Section 18, Township 39 North, Range 14 East.
MARSHALL & FOSTER, 95 Clark st.
jel
500 GALLS BLEACHED WINTER WHALE OIL.
1000 BOXES CANDLES.
For sale by
CHICAGO OIL-STORE, 75 So. Water st.
jel
200 BBLS. GLUE, for sale by
THOMAS HYDE.
MILITARY SHAVING SOAP—The genuine article just received and for sale by
jel
Store in Tremont House Block.
LADIES' PORTE MONIES.
Cheap
At
jel
For sale by KEES, BROTHER & CO., 146 Lake st.
WHITE LEGHORN DRESS, FOR PANTS, &c.
For sale by
jel
SLOAN, CRAFTS & SHAWHAN.
ISLAND SILK, BUTTONS, &c.
For sale by
jel
SLOAN, CRAFTS & SHAWHAN.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
For sale by
jel
STANLEY & HUTCHINS.
CORDED PRINTS, at 6½ cts.
For sale by
jel
STANLEY & HUTCHINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES, DELAINES, &c.
For sale by
jel
STANLEY & HUTCHINS.
ALEXANDER'S AND PETTIS' GLOVES.
For sale by
jel
STANLEY & HUTCHINS.
TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.
WE are prepared to furnish Rails, Chairs, Spikes, Fish Plates, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Frogs, Switches, Turn Tables, Car Wheels, Axles, Boxes, Springs, Bar Iron, Steel, Tools, Chains, Anchors, Boiler Plate, Sheet Iron, Tubes, Rivets, Oils, Packing, Belting, Hose, Lamps, Wicks, Glass, Coal, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Rope, Manilla and Hemp, Tarred and Untarred, Cotton Waste, Hardware, Cutlery, Files, Powder, Fuse, Caps, Safety Fuse, Blasting Powder, Cast Steel, Blacksmiths' Coal, Anvils, Vises, Sledges, Hammers, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Axes, Grindstones, Wheelbarrows, Cast Iron Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Pipe, Copper Pipe, Brass Pipe, Iron Pipe, Pumps, Plumbers' Goods, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Steam Cocks, Steam Valves, Steam Packing, Steam Oil Cups, Steam Pipe, Steam Fittings, Steam Boilers, Steam Engines, Steam Saw Mills, Steam Grist Mills, Steam Pumps, Steam Hoisting Engines, Steam Cranes, Steam Derricks, Steam Pile Drivers, Steam Dredging Machines, Steam Tugs, Steam Ferry Boats, Steam Yachts, Steam Launches, Steam Fire Engines, Steam Hose Carriages, Steam Fire Engine Hose, Steam Fire Engine Buckets, Steam Fire Engine Trimmings, Steam Fire Engine Hose Couplings, Steam Fire Engine Hose Nozzles, Steam Fire Engine Hose Reels, Steam Fire Engine Hose Carriages, Steam Fire Engine Hose

JOB PRINTING.

We would remind our friends, and the public, that our establishment is fully fitted for JOB PRINTING of a short notice, our materials are entirely new, and embrace the latest styles of type.

Orders left at the Counting Room, on the ground floor, next door to the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

The Tribune will regularly publish all Common Council Proceedings, as prepared by the City Clerk, together with such abstracts of the City Advertisements and all Official Notices as shall render it equally satisfactory to the Public with the Official Paper, as respects all the Ordinances, Notices, Decrees, and Doings of the City Government.

For Corporation Notices see eighth column, third page.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
Monday Evening, June 6—P. M.

Receipts of Produce, from all sources, since our last, amount to 4278 bu of wheat, 2501 do corn, 623 do oats, 50 do barley, — bbls flour, 4 do corn meal, 1242 do pork.

The market is generally in better condition, owing, it is asserted, to the demand for freights. We notice sales as follows:

WHEAT—200 bu fair to good winter, in lots, from dupes, to sell, at regular 9 bu; and 72 do good spring, from do to do at 78.

CORN—300 bu, 1250 do, 1000 do 2000 do, and 4500 do—all good, from river, at 40c, free on board. Also, 1000 bu, from do, at 39c 40 do.

OATS—sale of 1000 bu, on board, at 26c 2 bu; 200 do, in store, to local trade, at 28c, and small lots from dealers, at 30c.

BARLEY.—Nothing doing. Rates nominally 45c @ 50c bu.

BUTTER.—Market very firm at 12c @ 14c fresh roll. Demand larger than the supply.

EGGS.—The market is firm at 9c @ 10c in quantities.

POTATOES.—No change. Dull at 35@40c.

FREIGHTS.—The only charter we hear of in the properties is a cargo of corn at 6½c. There are prospects of the ruling freights, and the tendency is downward.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Flour, barrels	50
Wheat, bushels	4,278
Corn, "	2,501
Oats, "	623
Barley, "	50

Canal Receipts.

Wheat, bu	6,651	Mdse, lbs.
Corn, "	1,000	Flour, bbls.
Oats, "	—	Pork, "
Barley, "	—	Lard, "

Canal Shipments.

Lumber, M.	276,000	Flour, bbls.	2,500
Shingles, M.	76,000	Wheat, bu.	3,000
Square timber, pcs.	1,000	Corn, "	1,000
Sawed timber, M.	1,000	Oats, "	1,000
Staves, M.	27,000	Pork, lbs.	100,000
Hoops, M.	10,000	Lard, "	50,000
Hides, No.	1,000		

CANAL.

ARRIVED—June 6.

St Louis and Canada—Ins, from La Salle: Rice Rock, 6 tons coal; Pekin, 9 tons coal.

CLEARED.

Ins, Rochester, Empire, 1 V Gorham, Sr, 7 H Isaac M Sand, for Chicago; Queen Queen, and Victoria, for La Salle; Mary Ann Gilbert, and Hiram Hoyt, for Ottawa; and Ohio Gilbert, Lady Franklin, Bell, Kenton, and Confidence, for Aurora; Star Pearl, 20 M lumber, for Joliet.

POST OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—June 6.

Steamer Detroit, Brown, Detroit, 110 pkgs mdse, 11 m Franklin, Newberry, Green Bay, 114 bbls tobacco, 1 m

Brig L A Swift, Hall, Buffalo, 70 tons R R iron, 50 pkgs mdse

Schrs C Hall, Hall, Grand Haven, 1,000 bbls salt, 1,000 lbs coal, 1 doz brms, 5 pkgs groceries

C Collins, Collins, Milwaukee, 2,000 bbls salt, 2 tons coal

Prop Queen City, Hall, Buffalo, 1,000 bbls salt, 2 tons coal

Prop Queen of the West, Kelley, Buffalo, 1,000 pkgs mdse, 50 bbls pork, 50 bbls oil, 50 pkgs lard

Prop Forest City, Griffin, Buffalo, 2214 pkgs to m, 2,000 pkgs mdse, 2,000 bbls salt, 2,000 bbls flour

Schr Jas Fisher, Fisher, Buffalo, 1,000 bbls salt, 107 bbls fish, 107 pkgs mdse, 2,000 bbls R R chairs, 100 bbls flour, 50 bbls pork, 50 bbls lard, 50 bbls oil, 50 pkgs mdse

Prop Forest City, Griffin, Buffalo, 2214 pkgs to m, 2,000 pkgs mdse, 2,000 bbls salt, 2,000 bbls flour

Schr Jas Fisher, Fisher, Buffalo, 1,000 bbls salt, 107 bbls fish, 107 pkgs mdse, 2,000 bbls R chairs, 100 bbls flour, 50 bbls pork, 50 bbls lard, 50 bbls oil, 50 pkgs mdse

Prop Forest City, Carey, Muskegon, 27 m lumber, 130 m shingles

Vermont, Nelson, Grand river, 425 m old sale

Belmont, Hood, Grand river, 60 m lumber, 40 m lath

Belmont, Hood, Grand river, 60 m lumber, 40 m lath

Hampshire, Warren, Muskegon, 60 m lumber

Jr. Chit, Kelley, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber

Lion, Wiles, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber

Lion, Wiles, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber

Schr Mary Ann Gilbert, Gilbert, Ottawa, 12 cords wood

Maria Hilliard, Hubbard, Grand river, 120 m lumber

Schr Jas L Hollard, Grand river, 80 m lumber

Schr Jas L Hollard, Grand river, 80 m lumber

Prop Queen City, Hall, Buffalo, 1,000 bbls salt, 2 tons coal

Schr Jas Fisher, Fisher, Buffalo, 1,000 bbls salt, 107 bbls fish, 107 pkgs mdse, 2,000 bbls R chairs, 100 bbls flour, 50 bbls pork, 50 bbls lard, 50 bbls oil, 50 pkgs mdse

BANKS.

Commercial Exchange Company
BANKING
AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
CORNER CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS,
OPPOSITE CHAMBERS' MUSEUM, IN SOUTH WA-
Receive on deposit, Current Money and Gold and
Exchange on the Eastern Cities and Europe.
HENRY MONROE, Pres't.
E. F. LEACH, Cashier.

P. G. ADAMS,
BANKER AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
24 Clark Street,
DEALS IN and buys and sells Bills on
DRAWS the same on New York for
Current Funds, Interest allowed on Current Deposits
and Gold and Silver Bought.

THE FARMERS' BANK,
OF THE HANDSOMEST STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
EXCHANGE, COIN AND UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought and Sold. Interest allowed on Current Deposits
Collections made on all accessible points in the West.
CLARK BROTHERS & CO.

THE CITY BANK,
No. 58 CLARK STREET,
Receives deposits, Coin and Uncurrent Money
Will buy and sell Exchange on the Eastern Cities,
Collections promptly and remitted for. Notes, &c., of solvent
Banks in the Interior will be purchased at a fair discount.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
BANK OF COMMERCE,
No. 59, CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
Will receive deposits, Coin and Uncurrent Money
Will buy and sell Exchange on the Eastern Cities,
Collections promptly and remitted for. Notes, &c., of solvent
Banks in the Interior will be purchased at a fair discount.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
DAVISON, WOLLAY & CO.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE BANK.
CURTIS BROTHERS & CO.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, 67 CLARK
STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Receive deposits, buy and sell Exchange on the Eastern
Cities, and the Continent of Europe.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
The highest current rates paid for Bankable Paper, and
Exchange furnished on the New York Banks.
REFERENCES:
Boston, Tucker, Sawyer & Co. Boston.
New York, Bank of Commerce, New York.
Philadelphia, Girard Bank, Philadelphia.
Baltimore, Merchants' Bank, Baltimore.
Cincinnati, Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. Cincinnati.
Louisville, Louisville Bank, Louisville.
St. Louis, Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis.
Chicago, Bank of Commerce, Chicago.

Cutler, Brodhead & Clapp,
No. 70 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
DRAW DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, and
Circular Notes, for use of travellers in Europe, on favorable terms.

R. K. SWIFT'S
THE CHEAPEST AND HONEST!!
EXCHANGE OFFICE,
45 CLARK STREET 45
Chicago, Illinois
EXCHANGE
ON DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
and Canada and Europe.
ON THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
ON MASSACHUSETTS.
ON CONNECTICUT.
ON RHODE ISLAND.
ON PENNSYLVANIA.
ON MARYLAND.
ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
ON LOUISIANA.
ON OHIO.
ON ILLINOIS.
ON MISSOURI.
ON IOWA.
ON WISCONSIN.
ON MICHIGAN.
ON INDIANA.
ON MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
ON CALIFORNIA.
ON CANADA.
ON ENGLAND.
ON SCOTLAND.
ON IRELAND.
ON AUSTRIA!
ON NORWAY.
ON SWEDEN.
ON GERMANY.
ON FRANCE.
ON SWITZERLAND.
ON ITALY.
ON PRUSSIA.
Drafts and Circular Letters of Credit in sums to suit on
Also Exchange on
Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Sligo, Galway, Waterford, Londonderry, Newry, Kilkenny, Tralee, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Castlebar, Clonmel, Carrick, Drogheda, Dundalk, Enniskillen, Kilrush, Monaghan, Omagh, Portadown, Tuam, Wexford, Youghal, Ennis, Armagh, Ballymena, Banbridge, Carlow, Coleraine, Downpatrick, Dungannon, Ennistymon, Fermoy, Kells, Lisburn, Lurgan, Mallow, Monaghan, Navan, Newtownards, Omagh, Portadown, Roscommon, Skibbereen, Strabane, Thurles, Tullamore, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow

Chicago Daily Tribune, Monday Morning, June 8

Chicago Daily Tribune, Wednesday Morning, June 8.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1853.

☞ Single Copies of the Morning Edition can be obtain at the Counter, Price.....1 cent.
Single Copies of the Evening Edition.....1 "
Single Copies of the Tri-Weekly.....2 "
Single Copies of the Weekly.....2 "
Terms, &c. in advance—cash or mercantile paper.

☞ Advertisements and others who wish notices to appear in the Morning Paper, will please hand them in before five o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, or Business Establishments of the Tribune are open on Sunday.

☞ Mr. I. Lawton is the Agent for the Tribune along the line of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

ANOTHER COLLISION.

Yesterday afternoon, a collision occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad, near Miller's Station, 19 miles from town, between the Freight train going east and the Passenger train coming in. The latter was delayed several hours, but no person was injured. The engine was disabled to the amount of about $3000. One of the trains must have been running out of time.

☞ We beg leave to call attention to the communication under the head of "Consolation for Chicagoans." We hope not only that our own citizens will read it for their instruction and satisfaction, but, that some of those elsewhere who are prone to decry the position of the city or are prejudiced against it, will also read it. It is written by one who has roamed much and seen much, in the new and the old world, whose love of nature is only equalled by the true and cultivated eye which it has been his study to train. If what he writes of Chicago does not awaken a deeper interest in its welfare and a stronger pride in its beauties, as it is destined to be the future home of millions, we are much mistaken.

Where it Goes to!

We understand that George Smith boasts that he has the specie paying Banks of this city, completely in his power, and that he can rush them if they refuse to take his Atlanta shinplasters. The means of gaining this power over them is simple. Every dollar of their money, paid into his Bank, for discounts or deposite, is safely put away into his iron vault, and to supply its place, Atlanta is paid out. Thus, some $90,000 of the paper of our specie paying Banks has already been taken up, and his iron will out shot, which costs him nothing but for paper, engraving and signing, takes its place. In course of time, he will get all the paper of our specie paying Banks, and forces them to suspend business if they show the least inclination to oppose his wild cat schemes.

Shall these things be? It rests with the people to say.

Consolation for Chicagoans.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

It is remarked that men are apt to prize their possessions in proportion as they seem to be valued by others. Has custom stated the charm of a new house, an equipage, or a wife, we derive fresh enjoyment upon observing that they are objects of admiration and solicitude. The despised old picture which has long cumbered our garret, does it chance to meet the eye and approval of a connoisseur, is carefully cleaned and framed, hung in the place of honor, and takes proper rank among our household treasures. Generally, it is true, that our own estimation of things depends upon their appreciation by others.

To increase admiration of praiseworthy things, to awaken or direct the nascent taste, to point out a merit where people previously found only fault, becomes therefore a public service, and is a benefit as decided as to double the quantity of material good by making "two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before." In this humble department of utility your correspondent aims to be useful.

I would declare, then, that there appears to me no justice in the complaint so often made, and so readily admitted by even residents of Chicago, that there is any lack of beauty here The world is full of beauty which the world don't see; especially the business world. Let us not charge upon Nature our own defect of sight, but confess that the fault lies rather with the people than the place. Here are indeed no *striking* features of scenery, to grand forms attracting or imposing to every mind.

Interior as Chicago as yet is, the unpracticed eye can scarcely fail to be delighted with the fine and unique *effects* presented upon the lake shore, with the changeful play of color and light and cloud—form (which constitute indeed the principal charm of every landscape,) the broad expanse of the mobile elements, the ceaseless motion and commotion of sky and sea. I surmise the good citizens of Chicago need to be reminded of what Franklin reminded the Parisians, that one can see *sunrise* and sunset there. For if any grumbling associate of yours will go any fine evening to the end of the pier, or even Michigan Avenue, or the top of his house, or wherever his eye can rove unobstructed from the blue east to the ruddy west horizon, he will behold a spectacle which, if he have ordinary perceptions or sensibility, might well reconcile the most discontented to the necessity of residing within the range of its influence. I have seen at Chicago two sunsets of a serene and gorgeous beauty, matched in the experience of an old traveller by only one from Mont Blanc, and rarely approached by the vaunted sunset glories of the Bay of Naples, N. York Harbor and the Bay of Naples.

But beauty after all is measurably in the mind of the beholder, and what we carry to the land scape we shall materially find there. Sensibility to *all* the manifold phases of beauty is the result of cultivation; and this is the office of neglected art to educate our perception and love of its less obtrusive but equally perfect forms.—Catholic taste demands excellence of kind, but not one kind only. Nature will not be limited so; and he who inexorably measures taste to landscape is but a partial lover. She has surrounded us here with aerial and marine beauty, which are great and perfect to him who has *eyes*, the secret of the excellence of which lies in the very absence of that which is foolishly demanded. This is the theory of the mystery. Another style of feature would give a different kind of beauty; not better, only another. Preferences are natural enough; but what would be thought of a taste that should deny the poetry of Homer and Wordsworth because it preferred Rosalvi and Byron?

It is observed that for every good that is given on some beauty appears to be withdrawn. Generally, however, it is only the incongruous that is withdrawn. For future never exists, but ecomizes beauty with a wise love, never stalking by prodigality, nor spoiling by ill asserted admixture of gifts. Beauty is partial as well as various, and will not be in all forms every where nor always. For the absence of hill and cascade, fine outline and form, we have here ocean's power in its enough in a glorious sea and sky, in unsurpassed atmospheric and marine effects, which if imitated on canvas would ravish all with their beauty. For we recognize that in pictures which in nature live unregarded.

T. D. L.

☞ For late Buffalo papers our thanks are due to Mr. C. Noble, of the steamer Ocean.

UTAH TERRITORY.—Gov. Young, of Utah Territory, seems likely to be involved in some border difficulties—"a board of Mexicans or out landish men," as he says, "infest the settlement, stirring the Indians to make aggression upon the inhabitants, and furnishing them with guns, ammunition, &c., contrary to law. To preserve the peace, quell the Indians, and secure the property of the citizens of the Territory, he has issued a proclamation containing effective directions. After issuing his proclamation, Gov Young left for Mount City, where some suspicious circumstance had transpired.

About thirty mounted men left Great Salt Lake City on the 20th April, destined for the Southern settlements.

RAILROAD AROUND THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RAPIDS.—A company has been formed in Iowa under the name of the "DeClaire and Davenport Railroad Company," the object of which is to build, maintain and operate a railroad from the city of Davenport to the town of LeClair—or from the foot to the head of the Upper Mississippi Rapids. The distance is fourteen miles, and the total amount of stock required will be $200,000. This will complete the road. The corporators are among the best men in Iowa, and they are determined to complete the road whether they get assistance from abroad or not.

SLAVE LABOR VS WHITE LABOR.—A few days since, a southern planter from the northern part of Georgia, came to New York city to engage men to work on his plantation. He had command a liberal wage, and required additional help; but the enhanced value of slaves placed it beyond his ability to purchase a larger supply and white labor can be employed more economically than that of hired slaves.

Seattle.

General Garland left Washington last week for his important command. His instructions probably embrace both diplomatic and military powers. He is undoubtedly to proceed forthwith to New Mexico, and to march into the Mesilla valley with a force that will enable him to encounter Gov. Trias, who is there before him, and who is prepared to expel him or any other American intruder. It may be that Governor Trias will retire before General Garland, and that Santa Ana will suffer the United States to take and keep possession of that disputed territory. But such is not the apparent intention of the Mexicans.

Our Executive Government have decided that the disputed territory belongs to us under the Treaty, and would be ours, reposing the boundary line to be run from "a point immediately south of El Paso," westward.

Rev. Dr. Phillips, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, N. Y., sailed in the steamer Franklin last week, for Europe, where he proposes spending some months in travelling on the Continent, in the hope of renovating his health.

FATHER'S GRAVE.

For the Tribune.

BY ELEANOR A. KANE.

"My precious heart, say when and where
Shall be his last and sweetest rest?
Let me with my own hand prepare
That spot which he loves best."

Softly, softly pile the fresh sod, bind the green grass on his breast;

Let the soft breath which we lost him, be with buds and blossoms dress;

They are fragrant types and symbols of a father's blissful rest.

It will take away the sorrow, when we stand beside his tomb,
Cheer'd thus to see above him, flowers and fruit and shade and bloom—
Keep the roses flourishing o'er him in sweet perfume.

We have lost a loved one down there, let it be a pleasant place—
Beautiful as well as sacred, for the dead in Christ have grace;
And we have most precious memories of his saintly dying face!

Let the shade-tree fling its shadow o'er his spring-moistened grave,
With the young birds in the branches all the air with music save—
Why should the memento most have a sad and sullen sound?
Or the dirge note fall with trembling to the spot that's holy ground?

Nothing but the unconscious a box to this heap of earth is bound!

Well too a-ble, and we shall it! therefore we hest fear or dread
Look we through the grave's dark portal seeing our beloved dead!

In that glorified existence, whither the redeem'd have sped.

Even as the spring time brings back the green leaf to the bough,
Even as the blossom bendeth to the grass its odorous brow—
So restore a spring more glorious, to the dust here lying low!

So he, we'll pile the fresh sod, bind the green grass on his breast—
Let the "Forget-me-not" blossom, and the rose-bud, and the best
That's a fragrant types and symbols of a Father's blissful rest.

March 5th, 1853.

Warsaw, Rock Island and Port Byron Railroad.

The Directors of the Company organized as the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad Company, met in this city on Thursday, received the report of the Engineer, and determined on the location of the road. The road starts from Warsaw, Illinois, runs along the river to Nauvoo, thence by passing around the Rapids of the Des moines, thence through Pontoosuto to Rock Island and Port Byron, on the head of the Upper Rapids, and afterwards in the direct on of Freeport to Fox du Lac. A lateral road, of three or four miles, is to be made to Burlington, Iowa, where a connection will be formed with the Burlington, Knoxville and Peoria Road, now in progress. At Rock Island, a connection will be made with the road now building from that city to Peru and Ottawa, on the Illinois river, giving us two connections with the Atlantic cities by that route.

The road runs from the foot of the Lower Rapids, to the head of the Upper Rapids, and furnishes a certainty of the transportation of goods, produce and passengers at those seasons of the year when the Mississippi is low, and the navigation is impeded by ice, and this at reasonable rates. Our citizens will at once see that in this route there is a direct interest, because it will be a paying road, and will advance the interests of St. Louis. It will put us in competition for the trade along the roads connecting with the cities on the Eastern part of Illinois. The entire length of the road from Warsaw to Port Byron is about 130 miles, and it passes over a country which presents no very serious obstructions.—*St. Louis Bee Hives, 4th.*

Dr. King at Athens.

From a late letter from Mr Bryant to the Evening Post, we learn the following concerning Dr. King's present position, and his difficulties with the Greek Government:

While at Athens, I was curious to inform myself of the controversy in which Dr. Jonas King, the learned Orientalist, had been engaged. He is considered here by the Greeks as unable to say, and, I believe, with equal success. You know he resides at Athens in the quality of a missionary. He preaches in Greek to a congregation which assembles at his house. The Constitution secures liberty of worship and speech on religious subjects, to persons of "all known religions." The law at the same time directs that no person shall revile the religion of the country, and provides certain penalties against those who transgress this rule. Dr King, in the exercise of the liberty guaranteed by the constitution, freely discussed the question of the immaculate of the Virgin. His views were controverted, and he supported them by a pamphlet expressing no more than the views, but going somewhat, in the original Greek, from the fathers of the Greek church—Chrysostom, Basil and others—in which they spoke of the Virgin as not a proper object of adoration. From this moment Dr. King became a persecution on the part of his adversaries. He was arraigned on a charge of reviling the Greek church. He employed able counsel, who undertook his defence on the ground that he had reviled no man's religion, but had merely expressed his own opinion on a religious question, with that freedom which the constitution allows. He was taken to Syria, in order to be tried, but the popular fury against him was such as to be inflamed to such a pitch that it was feared that if he were brought to trial he would be torn in pieces, and he was accordingly brought back to Athens. A principal reason of the popular excitement was the excommunication which had been fulminated against him by the Greek pri-sthood, denouncing him as a godless blasphemer, with whom all the faithful were forbid to hold any communication, or to have the most indifferent transaction in life.

At length he was tried at Athens by the Areopagus, but was triumphantly defended by his counsel, but the court declared him guilty of reviling the Greek church, and sentenced him to imprisonment. He was put into a dungeon with common malefactors—the cell was crowded, filthy and damp, that, if arrangements had not afterwards been made, allowing him to pass the term of his confinement, which was a short one, in the house of his jailer, his friends believe that he could not have lived to the end of it. A sentence of banishment was also pronounced against him, to which he paid no heed. "If they come to carry me out of the country," said he, "I shall not resist, but until that is done I shall remain."

It was during these proceedings, that one Sunday a large crowd of Greeks, led by a priest of their church, assembled in his house and garden to hear one of his discourses. His subject was the duty of religious toleration. At the close, the priest asked a question concerning some things advanced in the discussion, to which Dr. King gave a prudent answer. The priest then demanded an explanation of certain positions laid down in another discourse from the pulpit, declined giving at that time, observing that he would agree to appoint almost any other day or hour for the purpose. The multitude immediately joined the priest in demanding that the discussion should go on at that moment, with such fury and noise that his friends thought his life in danger. It happened at the time that the American consul was absent from Athens, and the functions of the office were delegated to Dr. King. An American flag, a day or two previous, had been received by Dr. King, from Washington. In the midst of the tumult, at the very moment when the multitude seemed ready to tear him in pieces, he betbought himself of the flag and hastily unrolling it, let it stream from one of the windows. As soon as the mob saw it, their clamors were hushed, they began to disperse, and in five minutes the house and garden contained not one of them was left in the house or the garden.

At present the triumph seems to be on the side of Dr. King. The Greeks are to be taught to learn from him the lesson of religious toleration. He is under an ecclesiastical curse, as solemn as the church can speak it, with imprecations on the censure of the church; yet everybody now speaks to him; he is exiled for his religious opinions, yet he remains as Athens, and preaches every Sunday without any restraint on the expression of his religious views. He has believed throughout the whole affair with the greatest intrepidity, and if we may judge from appearances, has brought his adversaries at last to the conclusion that their best policy is to let him alone. I admire his courage, and rejoice in his success.

THE FUTURE.—We may imagine one of our children standing on the last of the Chickasaw Bluffs, counting the Arkansian steam as they pass and repass, and telling their cargoes.

"There goes one," we may suppose him to say, "deeply laden from the Rocky Mountains. She is to discharge her cargo at the foot of the great falls where the Amazon takes its last leap from the Andes. She exchanges salutations with one just coming up the river from Eastern Peru. Her cargo is an assorted one of great value; fine wool; precious metals, spices, cocoa, Peruvian bark, and a great variety of tropical fruit, both rich and rare, make up the assortment.

"There is one from Bolivia; she has a cargo of coffee and tobacco as superior to that of Mocha and Havana as the coffee of Brazil is to Jack Tar's best 'Scotch.'

"That one coming down the river there is from Pittsburg, with a shipment of glass, hardware, and fancy articles. She is bound for the markets of Quito, and is going on a trading voyage with the eastern provinces of Ecuador, for gold dust, mechanical, indigo, and other dyes more brilliant by far even than the Syrian.

"That one that is now passing her is from the diamond region of Brazil, where the rivers also roll down their jewelled sands, bright with gold and precious stones.

"There is one just turning into the landing at Memphis. She is in the drug and dye stuff trade. She has the most brilliant of crimsons, scarlet, and purple, with the richest assortment of spices and gums that ever crossed the seas."

The Foreign Appointments.

From the various comments on the appointments we select these from a democratic paper, the N Y. Evening Post:

We are grateful to the President that, in making his selection of diplomatic representatives, he has not weakened the home forces of the Democratic party of the country in the least possible degree. He could hardly have chosen an equal number of prominent men whose absence would be less seriously felt than those whose names we copied yesterday from the official bulletin. We speak especially of those whose incubation has been most prolonged.

Instead of wondering at the time consumed over these appointments, we marvel rather that a selection could have been made in so short a time, of so large a number whose banishment the nation has so little reason to regret, and who at the same time are personally so unexceptionable. There is not one among them, unless it be some of those whose names we never heard of, who will ever permit himself to be picked up drunk in the public streets while abroad, and that is saying more than could be said of all our foreign representatives for many years. There are not many, we believe there are none of the newly-appointed ministers who can speak any of the languages in use at the courts to which they are accredited; and the omission has brought his adversaries at last to the conclusion that their best policy is to let him alone. I admire his courage, and rejoice in his success.

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Ohio and Marine Insurance Company—Merchants Mutual Health Association—Great swindling.

It is known that these companies have had agents as in this city for the last year or so, the central concern being in Cincinnati. Both having agents here of undoubted character and ability, have been successful in the city. Several of our leading citizens were insured in the former. The fact now is well established that the leading officers, and probably the only real ones, J. H. Buchanan and W. W. Scott, have absconded, with large amounts of money. We may say large, for they had branches in St. Louis, New Orleans, and were doing a heavy business, and for the last six weeks have been drawing in all the funds on hand at these different points. Among the advertisements of this morning will be found the resignations of their agents here, S. Cleveland, Esq., and H. A. Brewster, Esq. The swindlers were shrewd in selecting and gaining the confidence of such men.—Mr. Brewster loses about $100. Mr. Cleveland's suspicions were aroused in time to retain funds in his possession nearly sufficient to balance his claims. Buchanan telegraphed to him to send on what funds he might have on hand to him at Buffalo, where he would be on a certain day.—Mr. Cleveland preferred not to comply with this arrangement.

CASE RUN INTO.—Yesterday, at Cleaverville, a horse attached to a lumber wagon loaded with ladders, lightning rods, &c., belonging to Poignor, Kidd & Co., took fright at the cars, and instead of going the other way, made a direct onset on them. As they were under full headway, he was thrown several rods, and the wagon and contents generally scattered. Strange to say, the horse was quick enough in recovering to make another attack before the train, a long freight train, got by. He struck it violently, and of course it struck back, and threw him off at some distance. That he was not killed, and crushed, is stranger than his performances. It is thought that he escaped without any broken bones.

NEW CHURCH CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Ministers and delegates from the different Associations of the New Jerusalem Church, commences its session in our city to day. The attendance, already, we understand is large.

The opening of the convention will take place at 10½ o'clock this A. M., at the New Church rooms, corner of Dearborn and Randolph sts where a discourse will be given by the Rev. Mr. Worcester of Boston.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—To-day the National Division of the Sons Temperance, for the first time, meets in this city. The delegates commenced arriving on Monday, and many more will probably arrive to day. Among the arrivals we notice the names of Judge O'Neale, of South Carolina, Anderson of Maryland, Lynch of Mo., Pickart of Pa., and a considerable delegation from the State of Ill.

Thursday will be devoted to public ceremonies, a procession, &c.

We learn that the present session will be perhaps the most important of any in the history of that organization, as questions of vital interest are to be determined on this occasion.

Police Court.

Before His Honor, Mayor Gray.

TUESDAY, May 7.

The Police Court this morning was in striking contrast to its appearance yesterday. It was the calm that sometimes follows a great storm. This afternoon however, a breeze sprung up, to prevent the blood of our Police from stagnating.

James Stoker—Drunk and abusing his family. Fined $5 and costs.

This was another victim of the uncertainty of human affairs. He stoutly maintained that he had not been drunk or drinking; while the officers as positively swore he was.

Stoker was strangely unwilling to come to the Watch House, and was not convinced of the propriety of doing so, until he had received some persuasive taps over the head, and a pretty close compression of the windpipe. The addition to his fine, consequent on his resistance, may convince him that when a man must come, 'tis best to willingly.

John B——l—Drunk and noisy.

This defendant was a more respectable looking case than is generally seen in the court. He had taken a little more than is consistent with sobriety, and the inevitable consequence followed—he came under the supervision of Capt. Nichol's department, and thence into the Watch House. After dozing a couple of hours, he was waked up and brought before the Mayor, fully believing that he had passed the night in the lockup, and decidedly averse to spending another in the same place.—He acknowledged the corn—that is, being drunk—and expressed his determination to be found again in the company then present,—paid his fine of $2, and took his leave.

GOOD THING.—The angling on the Calumet was never better than at present. Friday morning one of our townsmen took about forty, mostly large fish, and the following day an eastern gentleman captured forty-nine, trolling, consisting of Pickerel from two to seven pounds weight, black bass between one and a half and five pounds, the remaining third being pike, perch and rock and spotted bass.

Lovers of sport who desire to spend satisfactorily a day of leisure, will find the best angling ground three miles above Ainsworth's Station, at the bridge, where boats and all needful accommodations can be obtained at the house of Mr. Peter Bunt. Speaking of Black Bass—we are informed by a naturalist who has spent some time examining the fishes of our waters, that the fish commonly so called in this vicinity, is in fact the *Oneota* Bass, (for which the better name would be *green* bass, to distinguish it from his blacker brother,) and not the true Grystes Nigricans, which, though taken in the same waters, is comparatively rare, and probably confounded with it.

BLOCK TIN WATER PIPES.—By an advertisement it will be seen that Mr. H. L. Wilson is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of plumbing work. He very properly calls attention to an important improvement is water pipes, in the substitution of block tin for lead. This is a patented article, and Mr. Wilson is the sole agent for its sale in Illinois. That water passing through lead may become more or less poisonous is an established fact, and physicians strongly recommend the block tin, as it has no effect on the water, and does not even corrode. The cost of this superior article fortunately does not much exceed that of lead.

Wool.

The dealers have settled into the conviction that they will get wool at not under 60 cents per pound, for at that figure all the light, clean, Merino wool will pay to export to England. The range of prices will vary from 50 to 65 cents on all except very light, clean Saxony, which will bring from 75 to 90, and some very choice lots may reach $1, at which price German lamb's wool is selling in London.

The prospect for the wool-grower is very bright, and there is no probability of the staple being very low again for a great many years.

Of the wool market in England and on the Continent the London Times says: "At the late public sales nearly all the stock then in London was sold, and the warehouses are beginning to look very empty. Advices from the north represent bright stock and high prices."

[Wool Grower and Stock Register.

PUNCHES.—FASHION BY A "FIRST" HAND.—The fashions in millinery and dressmaking present some of the usual features. Fingers are very much worn—that is, the bones—skirts and accounts are still very long, while bodies, particularly those that think themselves somebodies, are excessively low, with a great deal of stiffening. A quantity of bone about the waist, where the heart is likely to come, if they happens to be any. In evening dress the petticoat is usually very full and the pocket often very empty.

A MODEST YOUNG LADY.—The London Times has the following advertisement:

"An educated young lady possessing a literary taste, with those quiet and cultivated manners which render one companionable, is seeking a situation where the requirements are moderate. A small establishment would be entrusted to her care, and where she would find the protection of a kindly home, added to a small salary, with any to whom a cheerful and obliging disposition would be accomplishments. Address, &c."

LOCAL MATTERS.

ILLINOIS STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This Society met yesterday, and was organized at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Daniel Brainard of Chicago, President.

Dr. O. N. Andrews of Rockford, and Dr. Noble of ——, Vice Presidents.

Dr. H. A. Johnson of Chicago, and Dr. W. W. Welch of Lasalle, Secretaries.

Dr. A. B. Chambers, of Peoria, Treasurer.

The reports of the Standing Committee will be read to day.

The physicians of the city, and others who may be temporarily here, were invited to take seats with the Society, as members by invitation.

This evening, an address will be delivered in Tremont Hall, by Dr. Davis of this city.

For the Tribune.

Proposed Citizens' Meeting.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As frequent allusions have (of late) been made through the city press, to the increase of Intemperance and Gambling, &c., and as no definite movement has been made, I propose that a Citizens' Meeting be held on Mr. Peter Bunt. Speaking of Black Bass—we are informed by a naturalist who has spent some time examining the fishes of our waters, that the fish commonly so called in this vicinity, is in fact the *Oneota* Bass, (for which the better name would be *green* bass, to distinguish it from his blacker brother,) and not the true Grystes Nigricans, which, though taken in the same waters, is comparatively rare, and probably confounded with it.

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THEATRE.

STAGE MANAGER.....H. A. PERRY.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 6th,

The performance will commence with the new moral Drama in five Acts, called the

Willow Copse,

Produced with New Scenery, &c.

Luke Fielding.....H. A. Perry
Bill Staggers.....Gardner
Sir richard Vaughn.....Myers
Ben Fielding.....Mr. Eyer
Mag.....Mrs. Eyer
Lady Agnes.....Mrs. Marble, (Late)..... Mrs. Miller.

GRAND OVERTURE BY ORCHESTRA.

To conclude with the Original Burlesque of

METAMORA,

OR, THE LAST OF THE POLLYWOGS.

METAMORA.....H. A. PERRY.
OCEANA.....Mrs. RICE.

Admittance to the First Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Orchestra seats, 75 cents; Private Boxes $5 and $3; Gallery for Colored Persons, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7; curtain to rise at half past 7 o'clock. Box office open from 9 o'clock until 4 and from 5 till 6. Seats may be secured on application to P. Marshall, Treasurer.

GRAND CONCERT,

At Tremont Hall.

TO COMPLY WITH THE WISHES OF ALL.

The Germania Musical Society,

FULL, give one more GRAND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9th, 1853,

At the above Hall. They will be assisted by

MLLE CAMILLE URSO.

The wonderful child-prodigy of twelve years of age, who will perform some of the most difficult pieces that have ever been composed for the violin.

ALFRED JAELL.

The greatest Pianist in the world.

Both of whom enjoy a great reputation in Europe and in all the first cities of the United States and Canada. Suffice it to say, that the unbounded success it has met with in

BOSTON, N. W YORK, PHILADELPHIA, &c.

During the last few years, will be the means of a musical fete a liberal patronage from the Musical Inhabitants of Chicago.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. Grand Overture to "Martha".....Flotow.
Performed by the Germania Society.
2. Waltz—"Don Giovanni" (Deutsche Reigen).....Strauss.
Performed by the Society.
3. Fantasie for Piano.....Composed & performed by Alfred Jaell.
4. Tornetto and Rondo from the 2nd act. "Lucretia Borcia," arranged by.....Bergma n.
Performed by the 8 Corps.
5. (By request)—Fantasie and Variations, for Violin, La Ecole du Regiment.....Alard
Performed by Camille Urso.

PART SECOND.

6. Grand Overture to "William Tell,".....Rossini.
Performed by the Society.
7. The Image of a Rose, a Grenadin Air, arranged for Trumpet.....Reichardt.
Performed by Henry Ahner.
8. A Lombard Cantilena.....For Piano, Organ.
9. (By desire)—Carneval of Venice I posed & performed by Alfred Jaell.
10. Rounds from Fra Diavolo.....Auber.
Performed by Camille Urso.
11. Wedding March, from Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, composed for the occasion.....Mendelssohn.
Performed by the 8 Corps.

Tickets, 50 each. For sale at Bowen's and at Mc'Vicker's Music Saloons. Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

☞ Owing to previous engagements, the Socie y will positively give but one Concert.

NOTICE.—The subscriber takes this method to notify the public that he has sold out his entire interest in the Saloon known as the Bella Union, to Messrs. Wm. Fee and Wm. Wheeler, to whom he would respectfully recommend his former friends and customers.

jel CHARLES LAMPRECHT.

CO-PARTNER-SHIP.

JAMES H. REES having associated SAMUEL H. REES with him in the Land Agency, Real Estate and Loan Brokerage business, the same will hereafter be conducted under the firm of REES & REES.

The office of Rees & Rockel is at No. 61 Clark st.

jel

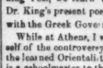
Gold Locket Brooch, containing a Daguerreotype Likeness, and had a mark A on the back. Whoever will leave the same at 150 Lake st. shall be liberally rewarded.

jel C. A. SPELSO & SONS.

Dolce Campana Attachment

PIANO FORTES.

Messrs. BOARDMAN & GRAY



OFFER to the citizens of Chicago and adjoining country, their new invention by which the DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT, is placed on their Piano Fortes, and which will be found to beautiful effects a most delightful addition to the Piano Forte. Testimonials from the most eminent Professors of the day, as to their Piano Fortes, have awarded THE HIGHEST PRIZE at the Fairs of the several States, with the unreserved recommendations of the Committees, and the press and amateurs pronounce them unequalled in tone, touch and workmanship. The Pianos are warranted for five years. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call at their Rooms, No. 120 Lake st. and peruse the testimonials of the several Fairs, which is their Piano Fortes have been awarded THE HIGHEST PRIZE at the Fairs of the several States, with the unreserved recommendations of the Committees, and the press and amateurs pronounce them unequalled in tone, touch and workmanship. The Pianos are warranted for five years

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1853.

THE TRIBUNE.

We cannot control our friends, and the public, that we are ready to do all kinds of JOB PRINTING at a short notice. Our material is entirely new, and embraces the best styles of type.

Orders left at the Counting Room, on the ground floor, over door to the East Office, will be promptly attended to.

The Tribune will regularly publish all Common Council Proceedings, as prepared by the City Clerk, together with such abstracts of the City Advertisements and all Official Notices as shall render it equally satisfactory to the Public with the Official Paper, as respects all the Ordinances, Notices, Decrees, and Doings of the City Government.

For Corporation Notices see eighth column, third page.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW of the CHICAGO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, } Wednesday, June 8, 1853.

The business of the city, during the past week, has not been so large, in all of the departments of Trade, as it was the two or three preceding weeks. The receipts of some of the principal articles by railroad and canal, for the first four days of the present week, were as follows:

We note sale, during the week, and the general state of the market, as follows:

PRODUCE.

FLOUR.—Sales, during the week, have been unlikely city brands at $4 50 for fresh lots, and rest on ranging from $4.75 to $5.7—counting $5 @ 5¼ on the ground mainly. We also note a sale of 100 bbls city mills, "Tallcot" brand, for export, at $5.50, and 250 bbls, city mills, "Family" brand, for export, at $5 @ 5.06, f o b on board. In country brands, there is very little doing, Michigan sells slowly, as retail, at $4.75@4.87½.

WHEAT.—Sales: On the 1st of June, to mills, 12m bu good to fine spring, at 88@90c; 12m do common to fair, at 86@87c; 10m do prime do, at 91c; 12m do common to fair, at 89@90c; 10m do prime do, at 94c; 10m do fair to prime winter, in 1 to. at 92 @93c, and 10m do inferior spring, at 85@8c. On the 2d, at depot, to mills, 10m bu good spring at 87@8c; 15m do common to fair, at 86@87c; 10m do prime do, at 91c; 10m do fair to good spring, to warehouse, at 84@85c; 5m do do, at 82c; 10m do common spring, to warehouse, at 80c; 17½ do prime do, at 85c; 4½ do fair, to mill, at 78c; 25½ do good to fine spring, to warehouse, at 84@85c; 25½ do do at 82c; 25½ do do do, at 83c; 25½ do do do, at 84c, and 25½ do do do, at 85c. On the 7th, 20 bu good spring, at 85c; 10m do common winter, to do, at 89@90c; 20½ do do at 82c; 25½ do do do, at 83c; 25½ do do do, at 84c, and 25½ do do do, at 85c. On the 8th, 10 bu good spring, at 85c; 10m do common winter, to do, at 89@90c; 20½ do spring from depot, to store, in lots, at 87@88c; 9 bu do do do to do do, 84c; 8½ do do to mill, at 75c; 25½ do fair to prime winter, at 78c; 25½ do do do, at 80c, and 50.5 bu good winter, in store, to go to Oswego, on private terms. The market closes with a declining tendency, and 10m bu fresh, and best offering, at 85c.

CORN.—Sales: On the 1st inst, 75½ bu at the depot, in lots, at 39 @ 40c, and 50½ bu at prime, at 41c. On the 2d, 30 bu do, damaged, at 35c, at do, at 37½c, and 20.50 do prime river, afloat, to arrive by July 15th, at 43c. On the 3d, 2 bu at depot, damaged, for storage, at 30c; 50 bu do, at 37½c; 50 bu do, damaged, at 35c, at do, at 37½c, and 50 bu do good to prime river, afloat, to arrive by July 15th, at 43c. On the 4th, 2 bu at depot, damaged, for storage, at 30c; 50 bu do, at 37½c; 50 bu do, damaged, at 35c, at do, at 37½c, and 50 bu do good to prime river, afloat, to arrive by July 15th, at 43c. On the 7th, 50 bu do, damaged, at 35c, at do, at 37½c, and 50 bu do good to prime river, afloat, to arrive by July 15th, at 43c. On the 8th, 50 bu do, damaged, at 35c, at do, at 37½c, and 50 bu do good to prime river, afloat, to arrive by July 15th, at 43c. The market closes with less enquiries.

OATS.—Sales: On the 1st inst., 80 bu, at the depot in lots, at 22@23c; 50 bu do do, in lots, at 25c; 1 car load, in lots, at 26c; 1,500 do do, at 27c; 1,200 do do, at 28c, at do; and 15 do do, free on board, at 25c.—On the 3d, no lots at first, but small lots, at depot, at 27c. On the 7th, 50 bu in lots at depot, but small lots, at depot, at 27c. On the 8th, 50 bu in lots at depot to warehouse, at 30c; and several small lots in retail trade, at 30@32c. On the 6th, 700 bu, afloat at 30c; and 400 do in lots, at depot, at 35c. On the 6th, 6,000 bu, free on bus d, at 28c; 500 bu, from store, for local dealers, at 45c; and small lots, at the d pot, at same. On the 7th, no sales. The market closes with less animation.

BARLEY.—Sales—On the 1st inst., to be good, at depot, at 45c. On the 2d, no sales. On the 3d, 200 bu good, at depot, to city brewer, at 46c; and 300 do good, f ee river, delivered at dock, to Mr Egan brewer, at 45c. On the 6th, no sales.

RYE—Is now not enough coming forward to fix the market, and we quote no real rates at 60@65c P 100 lbs.

SEEDS.—No sales of Clover or Timothy, during the week, and none arriving. We quote the former at 5½@ 6c, and the latter at $1.75—about the nominal rates. Flax seed is in fair request at 90@94 P bu.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK.—The market is unchanged, but there is less doing. Sales seldom exceed ten bbls, and not often five.—We quote $13@14 for large and small lots.

MESS BEEF.—Sales, during the week, by packers, at 6@7 for steers more limited trade, at 9 bbl.

CUT MEATS.—There is not much doing in either Hams or Shoulders. We note sales, during the week, of two tons of smoked shoulders, in casks, from store, at 6½c, and several tons of lots of dry trimmed and cured at 7c. Hams sell from store at 10@11c for country and good river trimmed and cured, 9@9c for dry sugar cured, and 10c for fancy do do.—We hear of no canvassed offering. The market is largely supplied, and there is not a full position to hold on speculation.

LARD.—The market is well supplied, and dull. Packers of do sell 9½ bbls, by the city casualty, at 10@10c for new Ohio, and 10 for new Ioa.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

CANAL.

ARRIVED—June 7.

D R Holt, 6 L Dow and 6 twenty-ds from La Salle; Queen, Kinsman; Leigh, from Joliet; Sharon, from Lockport; 9 canals, from Ashton, Bevan, from Peoria.

CLEARED.

Agnes, Hopkins, Alton and Madona, for La Salle; Mississippi, Lockwood, Ottawa; Sharon, Bevan, Peoria; Sea Gull, Hall; O neal, for Lockport; Lady Franklin, Trevor and Pelter for Ashton.

LAKE.

ARRIVED—June 7.

Star Globe, Buffalo—1092 pkgs mds, 4 horses, 4 wagons.

Prop Lady Elgin, Ogdensburgh—1139 pkgs mds, 100 bbls pork, 1 car wagons and 1 do 2 do.

Prop Empire, Buffalo—1000 pkgs mds, 4 horses, 18 sh lath, 10 bbls do fish.

Prop Lexington, Detroit—1000 pkgs mds, 4 horses, 18 bbls do fish.

Brig Wind or, Cleveland—100 p k lumber.

Sch Clay, Free dock—90 m ft lumber, 20 m shingles, 12 bbls fish.

Sch Atlantic, Free dock—82 m ft lumber, 25 m shingles.

Sch Sea Gull, Grand River—60 m ft lumber.

Pioneer, ——— —11 m ft lumb r, 25 m lath.

J Henderson, ——— —15 m ft lumber, 25 m shingles.

Twin Brothers, White Lake—85 m ft lumber.

Sch Lamer, Two Rivers—90 m ft lumber.

Ark, Kalamazoo—3 m ft lumber, 7 m lath 1000 rake.

CLEARED.

Prop Henry A Kent, Buffalo—6 bbls corn, 950 bbls flour, 5250 bbls—5000 bush corn, 9 bxes sundries, 36 empty bbls, 4 empty hhds.

Prop Lexington, Detroit—6 bbls highwines; completers list of passengers, viz:

Brig Wind or, Grand River.

Sch Mary, Michigan City.

Sch Twin Brothers, White Lake—85 m ft lumber.

Gen Harmon, Michigan City—4 tons nails, 3 cds stone.

By Union telegraph.

BUFFALO MARKET—June 6.

Our market, as has been the case for several days past, is very dull. There are no boats for sale to-day, and but few enquiry for either flour or grain.

Sales of 1,000 bbls flour, at $5.12½, and 1,000 bbls do at $5.25.

Sales of 5,000 bu corn, at 50c.

Sales of 2,000 bu oats, at 30c.

Sales of 1,000 bu barley, at 60c.

Sales of 1,000 bu canal wheat, at 90c.

NEW YORK MARKET.—Jn e 7.

FLOUR.—There was lete doing in the low grades of state and western flour, and prices have only been steady. Western is quoted at $5.12½@5.25, and Genesee, Canadian and state, at $5.25@5.37½. Sales 8,000 bbls. Rye flour is steady at $3.25@3.31. Corn meal is dull. Sales 1,000 bbls Brandywine at $3.12½, and common to straight state, $3.06@3.12. Corn meal is good and Sales 1,000 bbls Brandywine at $3.12½, and common to straight state, $3.06@3.12. Corn meal is good and steady. Sales 500 bbls Jersey at $3.12½.

GRAIN.—The supply of wheat is light. The market buyers' favor. Sales 40,000 bu at 90c for white, and 88c for Canada, and 1.14 for red Genesee, and 1.16 for white Genesee. Rye is dull at 74c. Barley is quiet. Corn is in better request. Sales 7,000 bu at 50@51c for mixed Southern, and 52@53c for mixed Jersey and Southern.

WHISKEY—market hardly so firm. Sales 250 bbls Ohio, Jersey, at 24c; western, 24c for prime.

PROVISIONS.—The market is unchanged, but there is less doing. Sales seldom exceed ten bbls, and not often five.—We quote $13@14 for large and small lots.

MESS BEEF.—Sales, during the week, by packers, at 6@7 for steers more limited trade, at 9 bbl.

CUT MEATS.—There is not much doing in either Hams or Shoulders. We note sales, during the week, of two tons of smoked shoulders, in casks, from store, at 6½c, and several tons of lots of dry trimmed and cured at 7c. Hams sell from store at 10@11c for country and good river trimmed and cured, 9@9c for dry sugar cured, and 10c for fancy do do.—We hear of no canvassed offering. The market is largely supplied, and there is not a full position to hold on speculation.

LARD.—The market is well supplied, and dull. Packers of do sell 9½ bbls, by the city casualty, at 10@10c for new Ohio, and 10 for new Ioa.

TALLOW.—There is no demand for rural consumption.—The only sale we hear of during the w k is 10 bbls of fair rend, rel ind by a city chandler, to go east, at 9½c P lb.

BUTTER.—The very considerable decline in prices, on account of large receipts, noticed in t week, checked the supply and, under an active local and shipping demand, the market has railied, and fresh roll is now in good request and the markets rather buoyant, at the depots, at 10c @ 12c P lbs, during the week at the Galena depot, exceed 20,000 lbs—10@12c—the market closing at the latter figure.

CHEESE.—There is nothing new to note, during the week. We hear of no sa es of new W R. Old is steady at 10@10½c, and Hamburgh at 11@11½c—the latter in very small supply. For country, we hear of no inquiry, and rates are accordingly nominal at 8c for old and prime old.

EGGS.—Market steady and un changed at 9@9 P dozen in bbl, with a demand equal to the supply.

POTATOES.—We have no change to notice, though rates have somewhat fallen off. The local trade appears to be moderately supplied, and dealers only purchase small lots for immediate wants. The range is more extended.—Sales, ing from 25 to 35c P bu.

FISH.—Is fully as much scarce, and we have not been able to learn of any inspected on the market. 5 pbbls are expected, however, in a few days. The ruling rate is $4.25@4.50 for No 1 shad—and we have not been able to learn of any sales in small lots. We only hear of sales of $3 @ 3.50 for No 2 shad.—Cod is in improved supply, and sells at $6 @ 6.50 for —Herrings are abundant, and sell at $6 @ 6.50 for —and Codfish for scaled.

POULTRY.—There has been a better supply during the week at be depots. Live Chick ns sell at 14@16c each, and live Tu keys at 10 @ 12c P lb. The demand is not large.

BEANS.—There is more inquiry for shipment, and the market is better. We quote $1.12½@1.50 as the ruling rates.

SALT.

There is a better demand, but the absence of new sheels sales. Do ing the week, about 700 bbls of fine have been sold. Out of 4 cargoes of Turks Island for sale by the canal, one a lot of groun l alum, at $2 P bbl. Dr ro ks a ll ste dy at 1 on 14 to 15c—the price depending upon the quantity bought.

LIVESTOCK.

BEEF CATTLE.—During the week, sales have been large, amounting to about 400 head, nearly 300 of which were taken for shipment. The range of prices has not been quite so high as during the preceding week,—the best lots commanding nearer $4 9 100 lbs, live weight. Nearly all commanded that figure, though a few were as low as $4.25. There continues to be a steady demand for ship consumption and eastern use, and all fair and good qualities are taken quickly at $4 @4 9 100 lbs, live wei ht.

HOGS.—Market is very little demand for fat lots, and prices may be said to have receded somewhat,—the range now being from $4 @4.25 P 100 lbs, live weight. Stock hogs are in demand at $4 @ 4.25 P lbs, live weight.

SHEEP.—There continues to be a scarcity and the demand is unabated for good quantities. Sales of small lots, during the week, at $2@3.50 for sheared, and $4.50 for unsheared.

VEALS.—The demand is good for city markets, at 6@6c P lb, live weight.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, & LATH.

The trade of the week has not been as large as the demand required on account of the non-arrival of cargoes. The demand for the city are appears to be rapidly increasing. The s on is also true of the line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad: while the demand for the canal and river is large and steady. There is no change in prices, though stocky dry boards and 1st and 2d clear stuff are growing scarce.—We quote sales, in lots, during the week, as follows:

1ST CLEAR.—Cells: 400,000 ft, in lots, from Michigan and Wisconsin, at 40@42c; 60,000 ft of common boards, in lots, at $11.50@12; 100,000 ft of flooring, at $25; $27.50; 6 ft of common siding at $16@18; 75,000 ft of joist and scantling, at $13@ 14; 25,000 ft of flooring at $14.50@15.25; 40,000 ft 2d clear, green, at $13@14; and 25,000 1st clear, do, at $1.75@18.50.—Small lots of the clear, dry, at $20@22.50.

SHINGLES.—We notice sale of 400,000 (X. K. Joner brand) common, from Manitowoc, at $2.50 and 1,100,000 in lots, for river, canal, and local trade, at $2.50@2.75 for common and $3.75@3.87 for warranted.

LATH.—Sales of 30 m, in lots, at $1@1.25 M.

HIDES & PELTS.

Market firm at 6@6½c P lb for hides, and 100@150c for dry flint. Vast skins, green, in use, are up to 3½ P lb. Pelts range from 25c to $1.25, according to size and quality of fleece.

WOOL.

None of the new clip offering, and none wanted. Deal rs have not inclined to operate.

FREIGHTS.

DURING the first part of the past week, vessels and propellers were scarce and under heavy receipts of grain, the demand for means of transportation immediately increased. Prices remaining grain still ruled, preferred as principal business of rates to propellers stronger, and charters were made at 1c P bu advance on wheat and corn, and 2c on oats, for the week. But Saturday, however, the receipts fell off, and the demand, for the time being, was somewhat supplied, that had arrived, caused a slight decline. This week, the renewed arrival of a fleet of vessels had caused a still further decline, and it is proved that lower rates will be reached than at any previous time during the season. We quote, at present charges:

Grain to Buffalo, by the run, 4½@5c for corn, 6½@6c for wheat, and 6c for oats.

Grain to Oswego, by the run, 6½@7c for corn, and 8@8½c for wheat.

Grain to Ogdensburgh, by the run, 8½@9c for corn, and 10@10½c for wheat.

Grain to Kingston, by the run, 8½@9c for corn, and 10@10½c for wheat.

Grain to Montreal, by the run, 8½@9c for corn, and 10@10

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